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U.S. National Debt Surpasses 100 Percent of GDP

The U.S. national debt has surpassed 100 percent of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP), according to data released by the federal government.

The Wall Street Journal reports:

> As of March 31, the country's publicly held debt was $31.265 trillion, while GDP over the preceding year was $31.216 trillion, according to data released Thursday [April 30]. That puts the ratio at 100.2%, compared with 99.5% when the last fiscal year ended Sept. 30. That figure will likely climb for the foreseeable future because the federal government is running historically large annual deficits of nearly 6% of GDP, which add to the debt.
>
> The government is spending $1.33 for every dollar it collects in revenue, and the budget deficit this year is projected at $1.9 trillion.

Although the national debt briefly exceeded 100 percent of GDP during Covid-19, the latest data show that it could soon surpass the record 106 percent of GDP set in 1946, immediately after the end of World War II.

This development is yet another warning sign that federal spending is out of control — and the nation is running directly into impending fiscal catastrophe. If our elected officials upheld the U.S. Constitution and limited-government principles, our nation's spending-and-debt problem would quickly vanish. We must get to work holding them accountable. — Peter Rykowski

IMF "Help" Means Economic Instability

In recent years, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has faced scrutiny for the conditions it places on loans to developing countries. Many low- and middle-income nations often turn to the IMF as a lender because its core mandate is providing emergency financing to countries in crisis, allowing them "breathing room" to restore economic stability. However, the policy conditions attached to these loans have sparked debate about

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whether the institution is stabilizing economies, or the reverse.

IMF conditions usually involve policy reforms that governments must implement to receive funds. These may include fiscal austerity measures such as reducing public spending, increasing taxes, removing subsidies, and liberalizing exchange rates. But instead of economies becoming stable, there is a mounting global debt crisis.

Public debt in emerging and developing countries has surged dramatically over the past decade, contributing to a wave of defaults in countries including Zambia, Ghana, and Ethiopia. Sweeping IMF-spawned economic restructuring is now happening in Mozambique and Sri Lanka. At the 2026 IMF-World Bank Spring Meetings, officials from countries such as Kenya and Nigeria voiced concern that repeated external shocks — combined with unrealistic debt-restructuring schemes — are trapping their economies in a cycle of crisis.

Critics are not surprised by the social and economic hardships brought on by IMF conditionality. John Perkins, author of *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man*, writes that international organizations such as the IMF purposely get countries into debt as a pretext by which to acquire their natural resources (which are tied into loans as collateral). The IMF, asserts Perkins, encourages unsustainable levels of debt to seize those assets. It's a process Karl Marx described as usury capitalism, turning not just individuals, but whole nations, into debt slaves.

As the West vies with rising powers in Asia, acquiring access to unprecedented amounts of natural resources has become a matter of national security for the United States and other NATO allies. A growing body of research links IMF programs, particularly those centered on austerity, to rising inequality, weakened public health systems, and increased poverty in recipient countries. Human rights organizations have similarly warned that austerity-driven reforms (in tandem with a new raft of taxes in target countries) put these populations at risk for deepening poverty.

According to IMF data, total public debt worldwide exceeded $100 trillion in 2024. Developing countries

account for nearly a third, $31 trillion, of that amount. — Rebecca Terrell

At IMO Meetings, U.S. Seeks to Kill Carbon Tax on Shipping

At International Maritime Organization (IMO) meetings in late April, the U.S. government pushed to kill the organization's proposed global carbon tax on shipping, titled the Net-Zero Framework (NZF).

At an IMO meeting in London, Rear Admiral Wayne Arguin, who led the U.S. delegation, claimed that "there is a clear, strong and sizable bloc of countries opposed to the NZF and no prospect of achieving consensus around that proposal," according to Politico. At a larger IMO meeting a few days later, the U.S. government circulated flyers opposing the proposal.

The IMO's proposed tax, if implemented, would be the first true global tax, a major step toward eliminating national sovereignty and transforming the United

Nations — the IMO's parent organization — into a true world government. Although the Trump administration successfully postponed the proposal's consideration, the IMO and its members have not given up their efforts to implement it.

Although the Trump administration is to be commended for fighting the IMO's proposed tax, it should instead withdraw from the UN system (including the IMO) entirely. The UN was founded with the purpose of eventually becoming a one-world government, and instead of trying to "reform" the global body, the United States should reject it altogether by enacting the DEFUND Act. — Peter Rykowski

Federal Push to Realign Prisons With Biological Sex

A federal appeals court has cleared the way for the Trump administration to transfer transgender inmates to facilities matching their biological sex. On April 17, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit declined to block the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) from moving 18 people who identify as "transgendered women" (but who, according to scientific forensic analysis, are biological males) to men's prisons, vacating a lower-court injunction. The ruling follows President Trump's January executive order, "Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government," which directs agencies to recognize only two biologically distinct sexes and house inmates accordingly.

The order and subsequent Bureau of Prisons policy, issued in February, reverse Biden-era guidelines that permitted housing based on self-identified gender-identity. Under the new rules, transgender inmates are housed by sex assigned at birth. Medical interventions, including hormone treatment and "gender-reassignment" surgeries, are no longer funded with federal dollars. The BOP now returns to the original age-old classification of gender dysphoria as a mental-health condition requiring therapy and, where appropriate, tapering of cross-sex hormones, rather than affirmation. Officials cite safety for female inmates and staff, as well as biological reality, as the rationale.

Only a small number of transgender inmates (roughly 22 out of an estimated 1,500 to 2,200 transgender federal inmates) were housed in women's facilities under the prior policy. The April 17 decision gives the plaintiffs a brief window for further challenges but strongly endorses individualized, biology-based determinations by the BOP. Supporters hail it as a victory for women's safety and constitutional limits on federal overreach and perverse policies. Critics, including some advocacy groups, consider the move counter-revolutionary and are seeking to frame it as harmful to the individuals affected and culturally retrograde.

However, in states such as California, taxpayers continue to foot the bill for transgender individuals, including the homeless and illegal aliens. A recent *City Journal* investigation revealed that these and others have received taxpayer-funded breast implants, cross-sex hormones, and other "gender-affirming" treatments through the state's Medi-Cal program. California spends approximately $9 billion annually on healthcare for the citizens of other nations illicitly inside the United States, explicitly including such care. Whistleblowers documented cases of migrants accessing these services at facilities such as St. Vincent de Paul's MSC-South [Multi-Service Center] shelter under city contracts. California pioneered inmate access to these ethically murky surgeries in 2015 and maintains expansive Medi-Cal coverage for low-income residents regardless of immigration status. While the state's prison system has performed roughly 20 such surgeries on inmates since 2017, the broader Medi-Cal expansion has extended similar benefits to non-incarcerated illegal aliens. — Rebecca Terrell

"Traitor" Lindsey Graham VERY Vulnerable, Polls Show — Mark Lynch Is on the Rise

Polling data show longtime neoconservative "traitor" U.S. Senator Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) is extremely

vulnerable and could lose his upcoming election for the U.S. Senate in South Carolina, explained businessman and GOP challenger Mark Lynch in a recent interview on Conversations That Matter with *The New American* magazine's Alex Newman.

Lynch, who polls massively higher than Graham among well-informed GOP primary voters, has picked up several key endorsements, including General Michael Flynn (Ret.); fellow GOP challenger Paul Dans, who recently stepped out of the race; pro-life campaigner Abby Johnson; and many others. Graham was also a major target of martyred conservative superstar Charlie Kirk, who was openly campaigning to have Graham ousted just weeks before his murder.

Senator Graham is a "traitor" who has betrayed America, South Carolina, and the Republican Party and its voters, continued Lynch. While Trump inexplicably threw his support behind the longtime "Never Trump" neocon, voters in the state are seeing through it.

Listen to this explosive interview at TheNewAmerican.com. — Editors

U.S. Munitions Depletion, China's Rare Earth Leverage, and the Fragile Iran Ceasefire

Macro analyst Luke Gromen gave a blunt assessment of the U.S.-Israel-Iran conflict's abrupt end. In a widely shared video clip from Mises Media, Gromen argued the ceasefire was not primarily diplomatic but logistical: The United States and Israel exhausted interceptor missile stocks faster than Iran depleted its offensive arsenal. China's restrictions on rare earth exports, he claimed, made rapid replenishment impossible, exposing America's dangerous dependence on adversarial supply chains.

Independent analyses support Gromen's contention. The Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) estimates the U.S. expended more than half its pre-war inventory of key munitions in just weeks, including more than 45 percent of Precision Strike Missiles, nearly half of Patriot interceptors, and at least half of Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) missiles. Tomahawk cruise missiles, produced at a trickle of roughly 57 per year, saw hundreds fired, costing billions. Replenishment timelines stretch three to five years. Israeli stocks of Arrow and Iron Dome interceptors faced similar pressure.

Rare earth elements add another layer. China controls more than 90 percent of global processing and has tightened export controls since 2025 in response to U.S. tariffs. These materials are essential for missile guidance systems, magnets in motors, and radar components. Gromen noted that without reliable Chinese supply, U.S. production lines grind to a halt. Recent restrictions have already disrupted samarium and other heavy rare earths critical to defense contractors.

Critics called the claim overstated, and official narratives emphasize Iran's economic pain from the blockade. Yet Gromen's warning falls in line with stated Pentagon concerns: Decades of offshoring have left the defense industrial base unable to surge production in a conflict. America's $800 billion annual defense budget buys advanced hardware, but not resilience when key inputs come from a rival power. As Gromen put it, "You cannot fight a modern war when your adversary controls the factory." For national-security realists, true sovereignty demands rebuilding domestic mining, refining, and manufacturing capacity for critical materials. Dependence is not strength; it is a checkmate waiting to happen. — Rebecca Terrell

Countries Plan "Fossil Fuel" Phaseout at Colombia Conference

Nearly 60 countries met in Santa Marta, Colombia, on April 24-29 to participate in the first Conference on

Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels, where they agreed to take steps to phase out so-called fossil fuels.

The conference, organized by Colombia and the Netherlands, was intended to facilitate a hastened phaseout of fossil fuels by countries already committed to implementing a radical climate agenda. A second conference is already planned for next year in Tuvalu.

The Guardian reports:

> Governments have been asked to develop national "roadmaps" setting out how they will end the production and use of fossil fuels, after a landmark climate meeting involving nearly 60 countries.
>
> The voluntary plans will form the bedrock of a new initiative to wean the world off coal, oil and gas, the focus of two days of intensive talks in Colombia this week….
>
> Colombia published a draft roadmap during the conference and set up a scientific panel to advise countries. On Tuesday, France became the first developed country to release a national roadmap to phase out fossil fuels….
>
> While countries already publish climate plans under the Paris agreement, known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs), [Colombian Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development Irene Vélez Torres] said these were not sufficient to serve as roadmaps because they addressed only countries' domestic greenhouse gas emissions, allowing fossil fuel producers to sidestep the climate impact of their exports.

Countries such as China, Russia, India, and Gulf states such as Saudi Arabia did not attend, while the United States was not invited. A list of participating countries, which includes Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and the United Kingdom, can be found here. The European Union also participated.

The conference's organizers view it as supporting the United Nations, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Climate Change Conferences (COP). In an interview with Politico as the conference began, Vélez stated that "this process is complementary to the COP…. We think that the U.N. system is necessary. We think that it has to be also transformed." The conference's statement detailing its outcome includes several references to cooperating with the UN to implement its draconian objectives.

Some participating countries are also seeking a "Fossil Fuel Treaty" that would mandate the phase-out of so-called fossil fuels, although the conference was not officially intended to negotiate such a treaty.

Although the conference's impact will be limited without participation by the United States (which has already announced its withdrawal from the UNFCCC) and other major powers, it shows that the Insiders are continuing to push a radical climate agenda in cooperation with the UN — and demonstrates why the United States should get out of the entire UN system and other international organizations for good. — Peter Rykowski

The UAE's Exit From OPEC

On April 28, the United Arab Emirates announced it would leave both OPEC and the wider OPEC+ alliance, effective May 1. As OPEC's third-largest producer, the UAE will no longer be bound by collective production quotas. This move allows Abu Dhabi to ramp up output freely amid current energy market strains. It is also a sign of the erosion of 20th-century institutions and their replacement by an emerging multipolar order.

OPEC, or the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, was founded in 1960 when independent oil producers sought to wrest control from Western oil and assert sovereignty over their resources. The 1973 oil embargo demonstrated its power to challenge Western dominance. In the post-Cold War era when the United

States stood as the unchallenged superpower, OPEC continued to function as a counterweight, managing supply to influence prices within a U.S.-led global system. Even OPEC+ (the 2016 pact with Russia and others) represented an adaptation to that order.

The rise of China as an economic superpower, the resurgence of Russia, the expansion of BRICS (which already includes the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Egypt), and the growing assertiveness of the Global South have redistributed power. Countries no longer feel compelled to subordinate national interests to rigid bloc discipline or traditional Western-aligned institutions. Multi-alignment has become the strategy of the day: Gulf states maintain security ties with Washington while deepening energy, investment, and political relationships with Beijing, Moscow, and the broader BRICS framework.

The UAE's decision exemplifies this changing dynamic. Rather than accept quotas that limit its ability to respond to market conditions or invest in long-term production capacity, Abu Dhabi is prioritizing sovereign flexibility over collective cartel logic.

This fracturing is not isolated to OPEC. Across the board, globalist institutions are feeling pressure: The International Monetary Fund and World Bank face pushback, the dollar's dominance is being tested through de-dollarization experiments, and even security alliances are becoming more transactional. In a multipolar world, power is more diffuse. No single actor can dictate terms as effectively as in the unipolar period. Energy markets, once shaped heavily by OPEC's coordinated decisions, are increasingly influenced by competing producers, non-OPEC supply (especially U.S. shale), and shifting consumer giants such as China and India. The UAE's departure does not mean OPEC will vanish overnight, but it undercuts the group's hegemony as a price-setting cartel. — Rebecca Terrell

300 Years' Worth of Lithium Discovered in Appalachia

The United States has been importing thousands of tons of lithium a year. In 2025, more than 4,000 tons of lithium flowed into the country, meeting more than half of American demand for the element. The previous year,

3,300 tons came in. The year before that, in 2023, the United States imported more than 3,700 tons.

The international appetite for lithium has been growing year after year. In 2025, global production increased 31 percent from 2024. The previous year, it increased by 18 percent. U.S. demand has been no different. It, too, has been growing from year to year.

America imports most of the lithium it uses, almost all of it originating from Argentina and Chile. But lithium must be processed and refined before it can be used, and China dominates the market when it comes to lithium *refining*. According to the Australian energy news outlet Discovery Alert, "China controls more than 60% of global lithium processing capacity, creating downstream dependency despite upstream sourcing from South America."

But a recent discovery may help drastically reduce, perhaps completely eliminate, America's dependence on foreign suppliers for this critical element, which is used to make batteries for computers, smartphones, data centers, electric vehicles, and military equipment. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) announced last week that it discovered enough lithium in the Appalachian mountains to "replace 328 years of U.S. imports." According to the USGS, the Southern Appalachian mountains, particularly those in the Carolinas, hold more than 1.5 million tons of lithium. The northern part of the ranges, those in Maine and New Hampshire, has nearly one million tons of lithium.

This is a big deal for mineral independence. USGS Director Ned Mamula noted, "This research shows that the Appalachians contain enough lithium to help meet the nation's growing needs — a major contribution to U.S. mineral security, at a time when global lithium

demand is rising rapidly." The USGS said this is enough lithium to produce 1.6 million grid-scale batteries large enough to stabilize an electric grid, a 1,000-year supply of laptops for the entire world, or 500 billion smartphones.

EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin said the discovery means "being able to reduce our reliance on foreign sources," including China. "Critical minerals, rare earth — from extraction through processing — needs to be ramped up inside the United States," said Zeldin. "You hear a lot about unleashing energy dominance. We also care about batteries and magnets and chips and semiconductors. When we have these resources within our own country, we should not only be extracting them here — we should be processing them here.… This was a great find."

Three decades ago, the United States was the world's largest producer of lithium — and more. A U.S. Department of Energy report titled "Critical Materials Strategy" noted…

Read the rest of this article by Paul Dragu at TheNewAmerican.com.

Supreme Court Strikes Down Louisiana Race-based Congressional District, Sparking Redistricting Battles

In a 6-3 decision on April 29, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Louisiana's congressional map, which relied heavily on race to create a second majority-black district, violates the Constitution. The ruling limits the use of race as the predominant factor in drawing electoral districts under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA).

The case centered on Louisiana's map, which Democrats and voting rights groups had defended as necessary to ensure minority representation. Republican lawmakers argued it constituted racial gerrymandering that prioritized skin color over traditional districting principles such as compactness, contiguity, and political subdivisions.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Samuel Alito, emphasized that while the VRA protects against vote dilution, it does not require states to maximize the number of majority-minority districts when race predominates over other criteria. The majority held that such an approach runs afoul of the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment, which demands race-neutral processes. Liberal justices dissented, warning that the decision weakens protections for minority voters in Southern states with what they described as histories of discrimination. Meanwhile, Justice Clarence Thomas wrote a concurring opinion, joined by Justice Neil Gorsuch, arguing that Section 2 of the VRA "does not regulate districting at all." The Court ruled separately to immediately finalize the decision.

The initial impact falls on Louisiana, where the current map has been invalidated. Republican Governor Jeff Landry and the GOP-controlled legislature are expected to call a special session to redistrict before the 2026 midterms. Similar challenges could arise in other Southern states, including Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, where race-conscious maps have faced litigation.

Proponents of the ruling hailed it as a victory and a rejection of reverse racism in electoral mapmaking. They argue that districts should reflect communities of interest and natural boundaries rather than engineered racial quotas. The ruling does not entirely eliminate race as a factor — states may still consider it alongside traditional criteria — but it raises the bar significantly, requiring maps to survive strict scrutiny when challenged.

Legal experts anticipate a wave of lawsuits and redistricting efforts across the South. Republican leaders in affected states have signaled readiness to act swiftly, with some urging immediate special sessions to pass "fair maps" based on population data rather than racial targets. Democrats and racial pressure-groups have vowed to fight the changes in court, framing the ruling as part of a larger erosion of voting protections.

For the 2026 midterms, the practical effect could have significant consequences if multiple states redraw maps to create more competitive or Republican-leaning districts. However, outcomes will depend on state legislatures' speed, court interventions, and the specific demographics of each challenged map.

The ruling is seen by some as a return to constitutional color-blindness, and a movement away from the Frankfurt School-style concept of "liberating tolerance," whereby Marxist intellectuals such as Herbert Marcuse advocated for suppressing the majority will while emphasizing and prioritizing minority wishes and desires. Marcuse said, "Liberating tolerance, then, would mean intolerance against movements from the Right, and toleration of movements from the Left." The Frankfurt School and its stable of intellectuals were a major influence on legal activist Derrick Bell, who believed that the justice system had to be reengineered so that it didn't operate for the majority, but for a minority. In the 1970s, his philosophy of "Critical Race Theory," as applied to the field of jurisprudence, was pioneered in a pilot program at Harvard Law School, and, afterward, diffused throughout the rest of the country. Generations of lawyers and judges have since been trained on "liberating tolerance" and "racial gerrymandering" to engage in reverse discrimination to "undo past injustices." The current ruling may be a small signal that the pendulum is swinging back to the original values of the American justice system and our nation's foundational commitment to representative government. — Rebecca Terrell

Clarence Thomas Becomes Second-longest-serving SCOTUS Justice

On Thursday, May 7, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas became the second-longest-serving justice on the Court, surpassing Justice John Paul Stevens (1975-2010). Thomas, who has served on the Court since 1991, or more than 34 years, had just surpassed Justice Stephen J. Field (1863-1897) on Monday to become the third-longest-serving justice.

According to the Supreme Court Historical Society, if Thomas remains on the Court, he will surpass Justice William O. Douglas (1939-1975) as the longest-serving justice in U.S. history on May 20, 2028.

Reuters noted Thomas' influence on the Supreme Court:

> Thomas has left his mark on the Supreme Court, even as his role has evolved over the years.
>
> "He began his time on the court often in dissent, and he stood his ground," said Haley Proctor, a University of Notre Dame law professor who previously served as a clerk for Thomas.
>
> "The justice's influence on the law has been profound," Proctor said. "And that is a consequence, not only of his many years on the court, but also of his persistence."

> Thomas has helped the court's 6-3 conservative majority, in place since 2020, to act assertively. On back-to-back days in June 2022, he was the author of a landmark ruling expanding gun rights protected by the U.S. Constitution's Second Amendment and joined other conservative justices in overturning the 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision that had legalized abortion nationwide.

In addition to Thomas' influence on the Supreme Court itself, many of his law clerks, who largely share his originalist judicial philosophy, have been nominated to federal judgeships and executive-branch positions during President Donald Trump's two terms.

As *The New American* has extensively reported, including in "Clarence Thomas: The Court's Leading Constitutionalist," published in its October 17, 2022 issue, Thomas — although not perfect — has been the justice most devoted to faithfully upholding the U.S. Constitution, both among his current colleagues and virtually every Supreme Court justice since at least the New Deal Era.

Among other positions, Thomas has vocally supported enforcing the Second Amendment, opposed Affirmative Action policies, and criticized the Supreme Court's overreliance on precedent at the expense of the U.S. Constitution itself. At a speech last month, he boldly defended America's founding principles — including that rights come from God, and that the purpose of government is to protect those rights — while denouncing progressivist ideology.

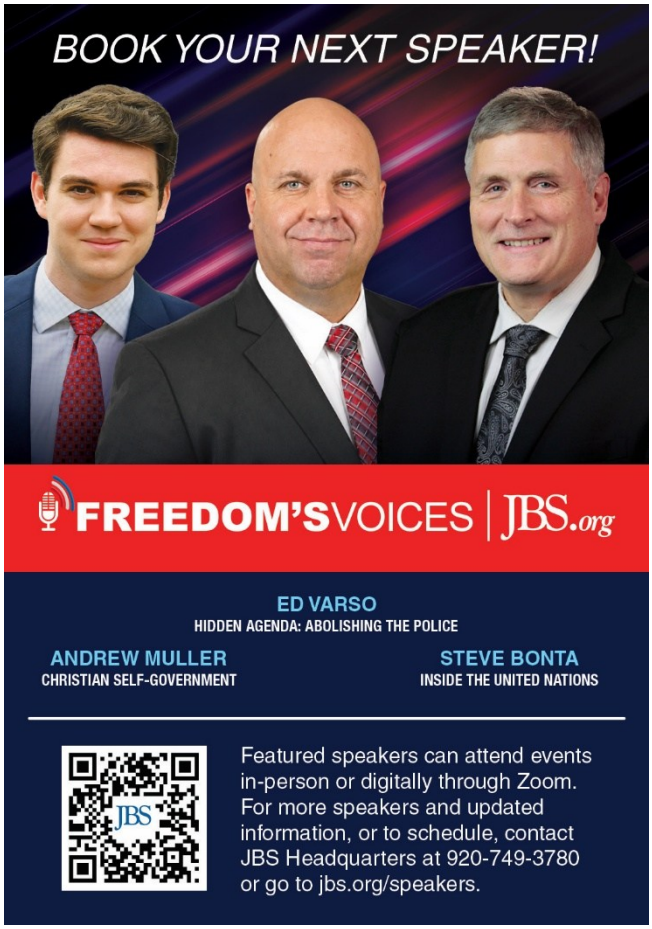
Although it is important to have judges who faithfully uphold the Constitution, it is even more essential to create an informed electorate that understands constitutional principles and vigilantly defends them. The John Birch Society equips patriots with the resources to educate both themselves and others.
— Peter Rykowski

American Farmers Face Severe Challenges in 2026 Planting Season

U.S. agriculture is grappling with significant headwinds as the 2026 growing season is underway. Three factors are combining to make things hard on those who provide our nation's food: Roughly one in four American farmers has not secured fertilizer for spring planting, farm bankruptcies rose sharply in 2025, and long-term consolidation continues. Government data and industry reports confirm real pressures on many producers, especially smaller and mid-sized family farms.

Fertilizer availability and cost are immediate concerns. The conflict in Iran (and the subsequent turmoil in the Strait of Hormuz) is a significant driver of shortages, with roughly one-third of global seaborne fertilizer (and up to 50 percent of nitrogen products, such as urea) being choked off. The war in Ukraine is a secondary driver, as Ukraine is one of the world's largest fertilizer producers. U.S. Agriculture Secretary Brooke Rollins has acknowledged surging prices for key nutrients such as urea and ammonia. A survey by the American Farm Bureau Federation found that approximately 70 percent of responding farmers could not afford all the fertilizer they needed this season. Given the global supply disruptions, the Trump administration has announced efforts to boost domestic production capacity and stabilize supplies using tariff revenues and interagency coordination, with goals of meaningful expansion in nitrogen, potash, and phosphate output over the next two years.

Chapter 12 farm bankruptcy filings increased 46 percent in 2025, according to data compiled by the American Farm Bureau Federation — the third consecutive year of rises. The Midwest and Southeast saw the sharpest increases. Overall, the number of U.S. farms continues a decades-long decline. USDA figures show roughly 15,000 fewer farms in 2025, with the total around 1.87 million. Since 2017, estimates of farm losses range from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140,000 to more than 160,000, driven largely by consolidation as smaller operations exit.

Net farm income has fallen from recent peaks, while total farm debt approaches record levels near $625 billion. Many operators face thin or negative margins amid high input costs, elevated interest rates, and uncertain commodity prices. Industry analysts note that less than half of farms are projected to show a profit in 2026. That's because advances in technology and economies of scale have long favored larger operations. Smaller farms often lack the capital reserves or diversification to absorb repeated hits from weather, markets, and input costs.

The administration's fertilizer initiatives signal policy attention to the sector's vulnerabilities, framing reliable domestic supply as an economic and national-security priority. Whether these steps deliver timely relief for the current planting season remains to be seen. Farmers have shown remarkable adaptability over generations, but 2026 is shaping up to be another demanding year for American agriculture. Sustained support for innovation, risk-management tools, and rural infrastructure will be critical to maintaining a resilient food-production system. — Rebecca Terrell

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Trump's Candidate Dominates Florida's Governor Race; DeSantis Refuses to Endorse Anyone

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[END]